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long, and looked like a giant bass. It was said to be rare in Japan and to be called "Aburabodzu" or "Fat-Priest." Not suspecting any relation to *Eri-lepis*, we called it a new genus, *Ebisus sagamius*. Later, a small example taken by Dr. Hugh M. Smith in Southern Japan suggested the resemblance to *Erilepis*.

Through the efforts of Dr. Mitsukuri, I secured later a fresh example of the Fat-Priest, which I had figured. This left no doubt of the identity of *Ebisus* with *Erilepis*, although the black bands fade with age.

Lately Mr. W. F. Thompson has obtained two or three moderate sized specimens in Alaska. These are all known to science until the species appeared on my table in Palo Alto. I find another in the market today.

It will probably be found in abundance on rocky shallows in the North Pacific. If so, it will prove one of our best food-fishes, ranking with the Halibut, and the California Sea Bass, which by the way is no bass at all, *Atractoscion nobilis*, a relative of the Eastern Weak-fish. The fishermen call the Priest-Fish "Deep-water Cod."

DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
*Stanford University, California.*

## A LIST OF REPTILES FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.<sup>1</sup>

The following reptiles were seen or caught between four and ten miles south of Jacksonville, from August 15, 1911, to August 13, 1912:

### *Chelonia.*

1. *Chelydra serpentina*, common in all waters.
2. *Kinosternon odoratum*, common in brooks.
3. *Kinosternon bauri*, one specimen on bank of brook.

<sup>1</sup> Nomenclature changed to correspond with Stejneger & Barbour, Check list, 1917.—*Ed.*

4. *Deirochelys reticulata*, several buried in leaf mould in dried-up bayou.

5. *Chrysemys picta*, numerous in a ditch near Orange Park Road.

6. *Pseudemys floridana*, large specimens seen, sunning themselves on top of spiles in Cedar Creek.

7. *Terrapene carolina*, one specimen found on the prairie.

8. *Terrapene bauri*, numerous on the prairie near bayous.

9. *Gopherus polyphemus*, very common in colonies on high ground.

10. *Trionyx ferox*, several large ones seen sunning in shallow water at edge of a pond. Many young ones taken in springs and brooks.

#### *Sauria.*

11. *Sceloporus undulatus*, numerous on pine saplings and fallen timber.

12. *Ophisaurus ventralis*, common on low grounds, inhabits crawfish holes. Comes forth evenings and after heavy rains.

13. *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, common along sandy roadways and on high ground near gopher turtle burrows.

14. *Anolis carolinensis*, numerous on vegetation in bayous, also on Arrowhead in creeks. Often came into the house.

15. *Plestiodon fasciatus*. Inhabits hollow trees, always near water. Blue-tailed ones often live around human habitations.

16. *Leiolopisma laterle*. Common under bark in damp situations.

#### *Serpentes.*

17. *Thamnophis sauritus*. One specimen on palmetto, in bayou.

18. *Thamnophis sackeni*. Near running water usually.

19. *Thamnophis sirtalis*. Found along margins of ditches after rain.

20. *Natrix sipedon fasciata*, common near all fresh water.

21. *Natrix s. erythrogaster*, one specimen in a bayou.

22. *Natrix cyclopion*, one specimen in ditch by the road after a heavy rain.

23. *Natrix taxispilota*, one on bank of a brook in thick jungle.

24. *Seminatrix pygaea*, one found under a log in several inches of water in a cypress swamp.

25. *Storeria dekayi*, common under bark of fallen timber near water.

26. *Potamophis striatulus*, found under strips of bark in dried-up bayou.

27. *Drymarchon corais couperi*. None taken. One very large example seen vanishing down a gopher turtle burrow.

28. *Coluber constrictor*. Commonest snake hereabouts.

29. *Coluber flagellum*. Near creeks on high ground. Largest one taken was 7 ft. 3 in.

30. *Elaphe guttata*. Several young taken from hollow trees in February. Adults under logs in prairie.

31. *Elaphe quadrivittata*. Several specimens in oak thickets on high ground.

32. *Pituophis melanoleucus*. One specimen in pine forest near a bayou.

33. *Opheodrys aestivus*. Common in Magnolia thickets and on other bushes along creeks.

34. *Diadophis punctatus*. Common under fallen timber on banks of brooks.

35. *Lampropeltis elapsoides*. One in sweet potato field.

36. *Lampropeltis triangulum amaura*. Common, often ploughed up in the fields.

37. *Lampropeltis getulus*. Very common, along roadsides, borders of creeks and bayous.

38. *Farancia abacura*. A large example on a wagon trail after prolonged heavy rain, in May. Length, 5 ft. 6 in.

39. *Cemophora coccinea*. Several specimens in sweet potato hills.

40. *Heterodon contortrix*. Common on high ground.

41. *Heterodon c. niger*. Common, one found in our barn.

42. *Heterodon simus*. Several specimens taken in the act of swallowing toads, (*Bufo lentiginosus*), in an abandoned cemetery.

43. *Micrurus fulvius*. Quite common. Seven examples were taken on sunny days in January, on sandy knolls surrounded by swampy country. Temperature 58° F. (shade). The previous night had been 28° F., but the heat of the sun had induced these reptiles to come forth and take a sun bath.

44. *Agkistrodon piscivorus*. Common in low country near water. Many examples taken.

45. *Sistrurus miliarius*. Common on edges of bayous. Many taken.

46. *Crotalus adamanteus*. Rare near Jacksonville. First example taken May 28, 1912, near the butt of a dead cypress, on an immense heap of debris. Edge of Buckhead Bayou, 8 miles out of Jacksonville. Others taken in Cedar hummock among palmetto scrub.

... RICHARD F. DECKERT,  
New York, N. Y.